

THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1860.

France are precipitated into a war it will

the aim of Louis Napoleon to strike his antagonist through her dependencies and through her commerce.

ANCIENT EGYPT
An address delivered by Dr. J. H. Breasted, President of the American Egyptological Society, at the annual meeting of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Boston, December 29, 1906.

"Notices of Monuments," each volume of Naboussack's *Uppert Egypt* is described and appreciated, each representation is analysed, and each inscription is reproduced with marvellous care. In the subterranean tombs of Bilan-el-Molouak Champollion copied his own hand, and the rest of those extended to the monuments, and there joined the most varied varieties of facts which could be remarked in other tombs. Several months more and all Egypt would have entered into the portfolio of Champollion; but human nature was not so patient. The Champollions sunk under the fatigue, and found it necessary to leave Egypt as rapidly as possible. He never thoroughly recovered; and notwithstanding the assiduous labours of his last years no work commenced could revive the exhausted scholar. Nevertheless his will leaves him with always live among us, and his unceasingly present to us lessons in Egyptian grammar, to the eternal honour of French erudition.

of their existence we find China reduced for the first years of its history to rumours abridged by the legends of the Yellow Emperor, and reconstructed after the fatal epoch when the Chinese books were accomplished throughout the empire. In ancient India is not able to attest that she knew the history of her own empire, and that she had been accomplished, and central Asia begins to revive its monumental history. The tumults of Sennar have rendered the works of the second Assyrian Empire almost wholly unknown, and the empire of Egypt, subdued, ceases at this epoch to transmit to us records of her conquests, but the uniform inscriptions of Assyria complete the biblical records of the world, and the history of the civilised world. In ancient times the family traditions of the most favoured were religiously preserved, and the most precious were inscribed at the head of their annals. Other nations, such as the Latins, Celts, and Germans possessed no traditions, or only mythological legends of undecided empire on its monuments and other objects of the Egyptian empire as the Tomb of Memphis and Beni-Hassan and the Pyramids of Gizeh, and of these times so remote the fragments of the contemporaneous manuscripts do not altogether fail us.

But Champollion had introduced into the science another disciple, on whom the best hopes were founded—François Salvolini, who soon published a book, in which he showed that he had borrowed this precious light, which he had labelled the learned world? Champollion, the most confident of masters and friends, had already actually given up the secrets of Salvolini, and without reserve, given him access to his own collection. After the death of Champollion it was discovered that the most precious had disappeared. Some years afterwards Salvolini criticised with bad faith the labours of Champollion, and in the course of his own name memoirs referred to the bureau of his ex-pupil as master. Premature death in its turn came upon Salvolini, and thus the hieroglyphic dictionary and many other works were referred to the public library, and are now in the hands of the public.

All the while, knowing that the discovery of the celebrated inscription on the Rosetta Stone would enable us to hope that one day we should be able to arrive at the meaning of Egyptian hieroglyphics. On this stone three different kinds of writing were distinguished, namely, the hieroglyphic, the Greek, and the demotic; and the text would be found reproduced in the same order in the writings of the Egyptians, and afterwards in common letters. Certain contracts of sale written in Greek on papyrus, and accompanied with their counterpart in Egyptian, had been brought from the banks of the Nile, and it was with the aid of these that the first labours were undertaken. The credit of the first intelligent discovery belongs to Sylvester de Laczy, who recognised that on the stone the Greek text preceded the Egyptian, and set by the aid of a real grammar. Learned men applied themselves to the study, and an extended alphabet was soon presented by Akerblad. The decipherment of the Egyptian alphabet, however, remained for a long time without any influence on the study of the sacred Egyptian text, because no one was disposed to seek for true letters in the hieroglyphics—being persuaded that the figures only were employed to represent the words, in the honour of having suspected that they were simply letters employed to write the names of foreign kings. That learned Englishman attempted the deciphering of the sacred text of Ptolemy after this system. This idea of Dr. Young was not followed, because it did not, however, yield any fruit. He failed completely to analyse the cartouches of Ptolemy. The

mysteries' book was still sealed when Champollion extended his hand to open it. Young had recognised both some of Egyptian writing; Champollion distinguished the hieroglyphs from the hieratic, the principal characters. He recognised on the cartouche the connection which unites the hieroglyphy with a cursive abbreviation, which they name *hieratic* writing. He signalled also more completely the difference which separate from that kind of writing the vulgar or *demotic*. With his mind full of these different forms, a new point of comparison fell into his hands:—the obelisque of Philæ was communicated to him. Champollion found a new cartouche. A Greek inscription covered the base where the obelisk had been erected, which contained the name

Queen Cleopatra, three consonants and one vowel were found to be identical in the L and O. They were found to be identical and in the same place in the two cartouches. The proof was decisive, and was demonstrated by the application of the alphabet to the names of the Greek kings. The letter *alpha* was found to be identical with the *alpha* of the papyrus sought and found the proof of his discovery. The names of Berenice, Alexander, Caesar, Tiberius, Trajan and Adrian came to complete the alphabet. Young had been bewildered by the absence of the letter *gamma*, however, the same was contained in the hieroglyphs, and he found the same quines of certain letters in the hieroglyphs by different signs. Champollion laid down the principle of *homo-phones* that is to say, the employment of certain written figures possessing the value of a certain articulation. Letters in hieroglyphs were not in fact letters, but signs of letters.

signs of different kinds were grouped together to write the same word. Champollion displayed wonderful sagacity in pursuing the laws which regulate these combinations. After having discovered the sense of a great number of the symbols, he studied more closely the text of the funeral hymns a hundred times repeated on papyrus. He perceived that these symbols were often repeated at the will of the writer by words written alphabetically, and ultimately he recognised the rules and deduced the principles of the hieroglyphic text. Scarcely had Champollion possessed the key to the hieroglyphic language than the most unprecedented results were acquired to science. The great figures of Amon and Raimes stepped forth from the obscurity of

Manetho, the historian, escorted by their brethren and their unknown ancestors into true history, from the monuments of their epoch. The statue of Memnon, the object of so many controversies, recovered his ancient name of *Anemopsis*. On the temples we read the cartouche of Sesostrich, the conqueror of Jerusalem, and the names better known to the Greeks, Amasis, Psammetich, and Nectanebo; and the names of foreign conquerors, Cambyses and Darius. Verified by all these discoveries, the lists of royal dynasties extracted from Manetho, and arranged according to the most precious legacies of classic history. The gods adored by Thebes and Memphis came forth with their antique names of Ammon, Phthah, Neith, Isis, Osiris, Horus

and are now destroyed of the false colours given to them by the Greeks to raise them to their Olympus. Champollion employed himself most assiduously for the purpose of recovering the true history of the monuments of material which should embrace the entire history of the Egyptian monarchy. He undertook a general examination of all the monuments spread in the desert, and he was everywhere successful. He showed himself in a light not less brilliant. He had no sooner traversed the hall of a temple or descended into a tomb than the points of scientific interest were seized at a glance, and he was able to assign to each object its true historical signification as at once placed in the order of its age. We know very imperfectly the labour of Champollion if we limit it to the letters written on Egypt, and the posthumous reputation of Champollion is not less justly due to his objects of profound admiration. Under the title

may have previously held commission in the army) until he shall pass an examination in company and battalion drill.

VI. Uniforms.—That the uniform of the corps shall be the same as the West Riding of Yorks, as shown by cap, N. 1, of the *London Illustrated News*, 31st January, 1881. Such dress shall be worn at all parades; and, undress, as approved, may be substituted at drill.

VII. Salutes.—That noncommissioned officers and privates shall be the military salute to all officers when both are in uniform, all apply for the same. That members desiring leave of absence, on the ground of ill-health, shall be allowed to make application through the secretary. That leave of absence, in any commanding officer, shall be on leave may be in or near town, shell, in every instance, shall be on leave as a condition of the leave.

XI. Retirement or Members.—That any member, on leaving the force, the corps shall give twenty-eight (28) days' notice in writing to the Secretary, of the Government, of the Government, and shall return to the Secretary, of the Government, of the Government, the expiration of that time, his arms, accoutrements, and (if any), the property of the Government, clean and in good order.

XII. Return of Arms, &c.—That the value of arms and accoutrements, the property of the Government, which may not be recovered by a member as herein before provided, shall be recoverable at a five years' notice, by the commanding officer, provided for by the 3rd clause, of the Vth article.

[illegible]

XVI.—That in cases of officers, the above fines shall be deducted.
XVII. Appropriation of Fines.—That every such fine imposed aforesaid, shall be paid within one month after forfeiture, and such fines collected as aforesaid, shall be appropriated to the use of the corps as the commanding officer may direct or appoint.
The above rules were adopted and passed by the members of the said corps, on the 7th day of August, 1860.

EDFERN MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION.

Ever since the formation of this association at the close of 1837, it has been the aim of those entrusted with the management of its affairs to carry out its avowed object of "mutual improvement." They have sought to do so by promoting a social feeling among the members; and with this view a plan has been adopted of meeting together on an evening in every week for friendly intercourse. The employment of this evening has been varied from time to time, and the meetings have been held during every month of the year 1858, the practice was to read and discuss papers exclusively original—that is to say, one member

and a paper of his own composition, and, upon this, discussion or conversation ensued. Subsequently the plan of reading from some work of interest was adopted, or a short lecture was delivered. Recently the plan of original papers has been revived with alternate evenings of "Miscellaneous Readings," the latter having been suggested by what is done at the Sydney School of Science. Still, some of the original papers, read in 1858, may illustrate: The writer chooses his subject either from practical acquaintance with, or from some peculiar interest which he took in it. I select the following from memory:—

On Wood Carving," "On Lapidary's Work," "My Ship-
tunity and Use of Seals," "Newspapers," "My Ship-
reck and Adventure in the Island," "Gold Digging,"
"The Mission," "The Sewing Machine,"
"Books and Reading," &c. &c. These were the
subjects of two, three, or more papers, and all gave rise to
such pleasant and friendly conversation.

I trust you will excuse my thus troubling you, but it was
with pleasure that I saw my late valued colleague inter-
ested for the honour of an institution to whose early
access he contributed, and I was not less gratified at

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
ALEXANDER GORDON, Treasurer.
Redfern, 7th August.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—Bring assured that you are at all times disposed
to put the public in possession of the truth or otherwise
respecting our public institutions, or any other engaged
them, I beg the insertion in your paper of the follow-

With reference to Mr. Holland's letter of the 1st instant, and the "Circular" communicated in this connection, I beg to state that I have had nothing to do with the same. I have no knowledge of the character to be given the circumstances alluded to, either the land, plans, specifications, tenders, contracts, &c., of which was determined prior to my connection with the Institution, and of which I was utterly unacquainted until some considerable time afterwards.

I cannot but say that Mr. Holland and the communication of the Circular were most judiciously and wisely, not to say that it was the late Mr. Holland's

Since my appointment as secretary (1st March, 1860), my object has been to promote, to the best of my ability, the interests, progress, and future prosperity of the Institution, under many adverse circumstances.

Interested in the advancement of the Institution I have nothing to say, but to the subscribers and members I beg most respectfully to observe that if they are dissatisfied with the discharge of my duties, I shall be as willing now to retire from the office as I was formerly to accept it.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,
JOHN S. LANGRIDGE, Secretary.
Newtown School of Arts, August 8th.

THE CITY PAVING ACT.
To the Editor of the Herald,
SIR,—I am not going to trouble you with theories of the
best constitutions of nations, holding up my pet scheme as
the one and the only one suited to our condition and cha-
racter. Neither am I going to take up your space with
Bills in general, and our notable one in particular.

to something a little lower—the working of the lesser Acts of Government—the City Paving Act. Very few people would be aware, from the impaired state of some of our leading thoroughfares, that the Municipal Council had such an Act, which gave them full power to repair, or cause to be repaired, the many holes and ruts which tore and wear have effected in our footways. When the Act was first brought forward there were some shortsighted and grumbling members ready to show that the citizens had not been so long and so deep, as they were told to be, as an ill-ill, and was likely to be a great improvement.

the marked improvement, from a state of mud and mire to the comfort of a hard and dry sandstone. But improvements will not last for ever, as is clearly shown by the state of the pavement in different parts of the city, particularly between Pitt and George streets, where the sagging has long been in a dilapidated condition, having been worn through three or four inches into large holes. The heavy rains have caused the water to escape from the holes into the deep—dangerous to the passer-by, especially of an evening. That water-holes in a leading thoroughfare where so many people constantly pass and

pass should be so long tolerated, reflects little credit on the parties whose duty it is to attend to such matters.

Yours truly,
A CITIZEN.

OUR BANKING SYSTEM.
To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—In your issue of Friday, the 3rd instant, just come to hand, I peruse a letter on our banking system, and signed by "D. M."

My acquaintance with everything said to it and with

Let all our colonial banks at once, or as soon as convenient, give notice to the depositors that interest on deposits will cease on a given day.

Let all the colonial banks simultaneously reduce the rate of discount to 6 or 7 per cent., and they will soon form a useful bank to give up the practice of allowing

The difference between the interest allowed and the profits made by discounting at 6 or 7 per cent. will be found so small, and the risk so great, that it will, I have no doubt, settle for ever this momentous question.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
A SHAREHOLDER.

Geulburn, August 5th.

LOGS AND GOATS DRAWING LOADS.
To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—It is a shameful abuse of those inferior animals, logs and goats, that they are so frequently compelled to draw heavy loads through the streets, and urged beyond their strength by the lash of the whip. It is by no means

their strength by the use of the whip. It is very unusual to see great boys seated on a cart, drawn by those animals, and torturing them by repeated blows. The remedy is simple, but requires legislative enactment. Let it be provided that the use of dogs and goats, as animals draught in the streets, shall be deemed an obstruction to the thoroughfare under the Police Act, and the cure is effected.

I am, Sir, &c.,

CARLO.
 Sydney, August 8th.
 BLACKMAN'S SWAMP.—July 16th. From Mr. Taylor's run: Bay
 1, male in forehead, black points, like WB near shoulder,
 nose-colored lower, bald face, bell and chain on neck, scute
 black, like B near shoulder. Bay colt, star in forehead, near
 and fore white, switch tail, like 24 near shoulder. By mare,
 in forehead, three white feet. TM near shoulder, like DB of
 shoulder. To be sold on 18th August.
 NEWCASTLE.—July 27th. By horse, FF or FR near shoulder,
 at in forehead. To be sold on 27th August.

On a third visit we crossed the stream, and, ascending above the rocks immediately marring the view, we found a fine view of some, perhaps 190 feet, successive falls; the bed of the creek being rock the water is much shattered, and looks quite white. Hoping, further down, to be able to descend to the bottom of the falls, we traversed our way, but the stream had evidently cut its course through a cleft of red sandstone; the bottom of this cleft was clothed in a luxuriant growth of trees and creepers; here the scene was very different to that we had just left; but the stream, which we had just crossed, was in a shady bosky dell we had recently emerged—from had been a *pre-Raphaelite* study.

The cultivation in the lowlands was again visible

stream could not be followed as on the occasion of our first visit; and in trying to keep equidistant from the top and bottom we reached a dirty heap of mud. The process was now a work of trial and error, faculty being centred in selecting the safest path, we were startled by a shriek and the rush of some object over our head—it was the pheasant leaping from the water.

we were informed by Mr. J. Douglas, who is well acquainted with the habits of the Karamojos, that he had seen two of the one placed in the centre of a grass tree—his opinion is, that the hen lays but one egg, an idea verified in this instance. The nest was oval in form, the entrance being in the side; it was placed on a rock, quite up to the edge; it was carefully constructed of the fibrous roots of ferns, and lined with feathers; the egg was much rounder than a domestic hen's, and larger; the colour dark brown, shaded with black. The egg was too great a treasure to be left, though nest-robbing is our aversion; and it is now under a strict guard, and we will treat it like her own fair one. Should we be successful in domesticating this noble addition to the poultry yard, we shall indeed be delighted.

Not far from the pheasant's nest, we encountered a pheasant, the young of which were scattered all round.

Since writing the above, the hen has broken the pheasant's egg.

L. A.

Fernhurst.

PENNRITH.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

INQUEST.—On Wednesday the 22d instant, an inquest was held at the St. John, Pennrith, on the body of a man named Charles Smith, who, it appeared from the evidence, had come from the Mudgee district to obtain medical advice and admission into the hospital, and died suddenly.—Verdict, death from the visitation of God.

THE WEATHER.—On Wednesday the rain set in again, and continued night and day with slight intermissions. To-day it has somewhat abated; still the clouds indicate more heavy rain. The mud and crock roads are in a most awful state in many places, and are dangerous to travellers and to carriages in particular. It is quite evident that no part of the colony stands so much in need of the advantages to be derived from the Municipalities Act as this place; yet the authorities are doing nothing to remedy the evil.

POLICE—In this district we have a police force of nine able-bodied men, any three of whom can perform the requisite police duty here, and the remainder could be spared to do garrison or other military duty, if required in Sydney.

DIARY.

William Walker pleaded guilty to being the keeper of two wine-stereos dug, and was fined \$25, and costs.

John D. Wiley, publican, was fined \$10, for keeping open house for the sale of liquors on Sunday; and Edward Hickox was fined a similar amount for selling after hours.

WATER POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

Before the Water Police Magistrate, Mr. C. Kemp, and Mr. D. Peden.

George Williams, a seaman charged to the ship Neptune, with the petty larceny of having deserted that vessel, was sentenced to twelve weeks' imprisonment with hard labor.

John Grogan, groom and coachman, was charged with having absconded from the service of Charles W. Kelly, of Jamison-street, in whose service he had hired for a term not completed. Mr. Driver for complainant. Defendant pleaded guilty. He was fined £10, and costs, and he had been at the expense of £23 s. 6d. for cab hire, three times, and his neglect; and this defendant was ordered to pay, together with costs, £35 to the complainant.

Henry Walker, a seaman, found drunk in Phillip-street, was fined 5s, with the alternative of twenty-four hours' imprisonment; and Isabella Choe, found drunk in Campbell-street, was fined 5s, with the alternative of twenty-four hours' imprisonment.

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morning constable Tait met prisoner in Georgetown. He said he was looking for his dog, and did not know exactly where he lived. He said he could not work and had to lie in bed. He said he had been in the hospital some time of the hospital; and had had nothing to eat for some days. He was sent with a letter of recommendation for admission to the benevolent Asylum.

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Courses to be taken to-day, No. 3631 to No. 3770 inclusive.

WELLINGTON ELECTION—CLOSE OF THE POLL.

	Daniel.	Garland.
Wellington.....	25	32
Molong.....	26	23
Stoney Creek.....	28	7
Tambaroora.....	20	1
Burrundong.....	6	0
	164	46

Majority for Daniel..... 119.

MORMETH ELECTION.
[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Tuesday night.

AS SOON as the poll closed this afternoon, a large

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five o'clock, when the poll was officially declared, at which time the meeting broke up and could not have numbered less than five hundred persons. It was hoped a great portion of those collected together were not electors, as I regret to say they conducted themselves in a very unseemly manner, shouting and yelling, and making things such in such a way as to make the advocates of universal suffrage feel somewhat whether they had not gone too far in entrusting the franchise in such hands. Immediately on the arrival of the state of the poll from Hinton and Esq., the returning officer, O. E. Middleton, Esq., attended by the two candidates, Mr. Cohen and Mr. Buchanan, took the hustings, and officially announced the result. For Mr. Cohen, 312; for Mr. Buchanan, 210; majority for Mr. Cohen, 102. The announcement was received with hisses, shouting, and other disapproving sounds, in accord with some cheers. Mr. Cohen then came forward and addressed the assembled throng. [Here there came such a tremendous yelling

le to them

he desisted. The Returning-officer then stepped forward and begged of the crowd to conduct themselves like men, and give Mr. Cohen a fair and impartial hearing. (The crowd then resumed.) He said he had no intention of detaining the speaker, but he had a few observations to make on the result of the election, and he appealed to their common understanding to hear them. (Groans and cheers.) Although he had a majority at all the polling places, still if he thought it really necessary, he would have been there immediately. He was bound to thank those who did not vote for him as well as those who did. (Tremendous uproar and groaning.) This clamorousness was not dignified in them.—The speaker here was a great man, Mr. Buchanan, at the instance of Mr. Levey, advanced to the front of the hustings and begged of the populace to hear Mr. Cohen a fair hearing. Mr. Cohen again resumed. He thanked Mr. Buchanan for his

re such

they accorded to Mr. Buchanan. [Here the confusion and uproar began. Mr. Buchanan, after making several ineffectual attempts to produce order, desisted altogether, and concluded with moving a vote of thanks to the Returning-officer.]

Mr. BUCHANAN then addressed the crowd, and was received with great cheering. He said he was sorry that he could not have been present to express his thanks to the party that had so manfully supported him. His supporters had behaved in a noble and incorruptible manner. (Cheers.) There had not been a public-house in the town that had not been opened for people to go in and drink at. (Cheers.) He was glad to hear that "No, no," "Yes, Yes," &c. As soon as the result was known in Sydney, Mr. COHEN would be ousted under the Bribery Act. (Cheers.) People had gone about in every mean, sneaking, and dirty manner, canvassing for Mr. COHEN. These were facts that he could not deny. He was glad to hear that the people on this occasion had vindicated their

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be more successful next. However, before that time arrived Mr. Cohen would have lost his seat. (Cheers.) It would not be long before he should meet them again. As long as that letter of Mr. W. Lloyd's, of the Horse Shoe Bend, remained unanswered, a terrible disgrace rested on the successful candidate. (Cheers and groans.) He appealed to the whole constituency if he (Mr. Buchanan) had not carried on this election in an honourable manner.

Mr. Cohen then concluded with thanking them kindly for the support they had given him, and then withdrew.

The multitude then dispersed.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. J. G. COHEN—At the Bank Auction Rooms, at half-past 10 o'clock, Round and Oval Glass Shades, Origina's Store, and a quantity of other goods, for cash, to the highest bidder, and sold as follows:

MEAT, WHEAT AND PATTERNS—At the same Rooms, at 11 o'clock, 1000 lbs. of Choice Corned Beef, for cash, to the highest bidder, and sold as follows:

month. The

MRS. CHATTO AND HUGHES.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, *Rock, Paper, Drift Colours, Paint, Spirit, Confectionery, Pottery, Toys, Jewellery, &c.*
MRS. FURBER AND LAMBERT.—At their Manx, at 11 o'clock, *Oysters, from Cote, Isles, Gans, Faldemar, Fanny Gans, &c.*
MR. T. W. BOWDEN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, *Three Harp-strings, Violoncello, &c.*
MR. JAMES CAMPBELL-STRECH.—Four Houses, *with the mill of Mr. Redgrave, near Alibon-street, and his Four-horse and six Bays, in Broomfield, &c.*
MRS. MOY AND CO.—At their Stores, Greenish Quay, at 11 o'clock, *Wool, Yarrow, Sheepskin, Hides, &c.*
MR. ROBERT MURIEL.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, *Flute, Violoncello and Organ, &c.*
MR. CHARLES V. BARNAR, at 11 o'clock, *Horses, Carriages, Gigs, Dogcarts, Drags, Trucks, Harness, &c.*
MRS. J. K. AND POTHERINGHAM.—At the Store of Messrs. Buttery and Co, Wyndham-lane, at 11 o'clock, *Liquors, &c.*
MRS. ALEXANDER MOORE AND CO.—At their Manx, at 11 o'clock, *Books, Clothing, and sundry.*
MRS. J. W. BARNAR, at 11 o'clock, *Books, &c.*

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A FRESH IMPORTATION OF STOCK FROM ENGLAND.
Three were landed yesterday from the British Merchant, four very superior bulls, and two magnificent heifers of the Durham breed, some remarkably fine South Down sheep, and one boar, imported by Messrs. Solomon, Vindin, and Co., and Mr. Otter. Baldwin's, of the latter party, has also been sent to the River district were also landed from the same vessel. The whole arrived in excellent order owing to the admirable arrangements made for ensuring their safe transit; in fact we have never yet seen such perfect and complete arrangements in the way of packing and forwarding of live stock. Twelve marine rams of a very superior class, both as regards looks and character, imported for Henry O'Brien, Esq., breeders and admirers of first-class stock should import them.

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Corporation in this colony:—
Adelorg, Bridgwood, Klandra, Tanut, Yass, and
Windsor (Western Gold Fields).
GEORGE A. INGLETON, Manager.

Age Group	1990	1995	2000	2005
0-14	20	18	17	15
15-24	15	16	17	18
25-34	12	13	14	15
35-44	10	11	12	12
45-54	8	9	10	10
55-64	6	7	7	8
65+	4	5	5	6

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